THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THERE

DOLLARS, payable in advance.

For the long Sessions of Congress (averaging eight months)

the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one or 25 per cent. (or one-tourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies.

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid for.

## THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

[Extracts from our Daily Reports.]

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1848.

IN SENATE.

On motion of Mr. BORLAND, the Senate proceeded to ensider the bill to grant to the State of Arkansas certain un-

cansider the bill to grant to the State of Arkansas certain unsold lands subject to overflow, for the purpose of internal improvement, education, and other purposes in said State.

Mr. KING thought it would be sest to limit the bill to the
lands in the State of Arkansas. So far he was willing to go,
but no further at presents. Whenever his friend from Florida
would introduce a bill relative to the lands in that State, he

Mr. WESTCOTT made a reply which was inaudible.
Mr. BORLAND said he had originally limited the bill, but had extended its provisions in compliance with the wishes of

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, sustained the bill as it had been amended, and expressed a hope that the opposition of the Senator from Alabama would be withdrawn.

Mr. FOOTE explained that the language of the bill applied only to the lands known as swamp lands, utterly valueless to the General Government, and which could be reclaimed and made valuable by the State.

Mr. BORLAND said that if he thought these lands could

and the increase of population.

Mr. WESTCOTT was of opinion that the improvements necessary to make these lands useful would never be made by the United States. It would require ten regiments of topo-graphical engineers and a hundred millions of money. If the States would take the lands on the condition of reclaiming the

States would take the lands on the condition of reclaiming the lands, the oher ought to be accepted.

Mr. MILLER thought we had not sufficient information on the subject of these lands to enable the Senate to act on the bill in this hasty manner, and at this late period of the session. It had been said by the Senator from South Carolina that a general system would be brought before Congress at the next session, and he thought we should wait for that system.

Mr. KING said he had no objection to a bill to give to the

Mr. KING said he had no objection to a bill to give to the States the lands which could never be reclaimed by the Government, which would not go into a system of drainage. If the States would do this, it was the only way in which the lands could be made valuable. He did not believe that the everglades of Florida could ever be reclaimed by the State o the General Government. He would withdraw his opposition

Mr. METCALFE said he could not, as a representative of a State which was excluded from the benefit of any improve-ment of her rivers and harbors, vote now to give away to par-

The question was put and negatived. Ayes 16, noes 20. The yeas and nays were then ordered on the passage of the bill Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, made a few remarks in favor of the bill, because neither the means of the Government nor private capital can ever be applied to the reclamation of these lands. The measure had been long before Congress, and no one could pretend that it was sprung in the Senate.

Mr. NILES opposed the bill. The title of the bill referred to lands subject to overflow. All bottom lands are subject to

to lands subject to overflow. All bottom lands are subject to overflow, and this description would embrace all the valley lands. But the bill has been amended so as to extend to all which the surveyor may denominate swamp lands. a wet season, it would be difficult to decide which are precisely swamp lands, and which were only temporarily over-flowed. He thought such a sweeping grant, which would give away a hundred millions of acres, ought not to be made in this manner, and he should oppose the bill.

Mr. BREESE stated that the practice of the surveyors, when were many acres of lands in high situations, near the sources of streams, which were subject to overflow, and which could not

ought to be before the Senate in reference to the lands in other States than Arkansas. He moved to strike out the third sec-States than Arkansas. He moved to strike out the third section which extends the provisions of the bill to other States.

Mr. FOOTE said that the state of things was the same in Mississippi and Louisiana as in Arkansas. He hoped there would be no delay, as no further information could throw new

sired to know what portion of these lands were now inhabit-ed and under cultivation. A great deal of money had been expended by the Government in removing obstructions and rafts, and it was now proposed to give all away. He doubted whether overflowed lands were entirely useless, as he knew that many such lands had been reclaimed and made valuable by private enterprise. He would prefer that some one should be sent to survey these lands, that the Government should be

be sent to survey these lands, that the Government should be able to make some estimate of their value.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, complained that every application from the States in which these lands lay had been refused. The overflow from the Mississippi was sometimes ten feet, and it was impossible for any private enterprise to reclaim the lands. The health of the country was injured by these inundations.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until to means.

On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, the Senate proceeded the consideration of the bill to establish the Territorial Gove

Whole, and the question being on the amendments reported by the Committee on the Territories— The first amendment was the introduction of the follow-

ing proviso to the sixth section: "That no act of the Terri-torial Legislature shall become a law until approved by the

Governor."

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, moved to smend the amendment by adding the words "of the Territory, or, if disapproved by said Governor, until specifically submitted to and approved by the Congress of the United States."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS explained that the absolute veto power was embraced in all the Territorial Governments.

Mr. HALE suggested an amendment making it the duty of the Governor to transmit any bill which did not become a law to Congress, as follows: "And it shall be the duty of the Governor to transmit copies of any sets disapproved by

him to Congress."

Mr. TURNSY moved to add, "and his reasons for disap-

mendment, and then withdrew his amendment.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Davis,

Mississippi ; which was agreed to.
Mr. HALE renewed his motion to amend, and again with-

endment, as amended, was then agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was then agreed to.

Mr. HALE moved to insert his amendment in the third
section, as follows: "And it shall be the duty of said Governor, immediately after the session of the Legislature, to
transmit copies of any acts from which he may have withheld
his approval, together with his reasons for such disapproval."

The emendment was agreed to.

his approval, together with his reasons for such disapproval."
The amendment was agreed to.
The second amendment of the committee being under consideration, as follows: At the beginning of the 14th section insert, "Inasmuch as the said Territory is north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, usually known as the Missouri compromise;"
Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to strike out "thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes," and insert "forty-two," and to strike out the words "usually known as the Missouri compromise."

sons for which he shoul give hereafter.

Mr. NILES expressed astonishment that the Committee on the Territories should have reported an amendment which had nothing to do with the subject-matter of this bill, as it is well known that all of Oregon lies north of 36° 30′. He was at a loss to under and the reason for such a provision. Was it intended to refr to some other subject which might come up for legislation ereafter? If it was intended for any at thing it must be to exemise influence over legislative action in the other Territories. He was entirely opposed to this mode of legislation. If it was a re-enactment of the compromise bill, he thought it better after our failure to legislate in that form, to leave it alone. Perhaps it was to ease off the feelings of certain Senators here, and to enable them to justify their votes. He did not wish to see any thing go abroad which might be constructed into a compromise when compromise is not intended.

Senator's vote on the bil should be understood as committing him on the great queston.

Mr. HALE said he should vote against the amendment, and, whatever the vote on the amendment, he should vote for the bill. But he desire it to be distinctly understood that he did not by such vote commit himself in the slightest degree as to his future course.

Mr. MASON charged the language reported in the amendment as unintelligible. He stributed to the committee the design to evade the slavery question. He referred to the state of public opinion abroad, and to the Convention about to be assembled at Buffalo, for the choice of a s'andard bearer. But one God was to be worshipped there, and that god was power—the power to tample down the constitution of the country. He referred to the recent decision of Virginia not te regard any law of the Juited States which should prevent her citizens from carrying their slaves into any of the Territories. He from carrying their slaves into any of the Territories. He and his constituents were willing to be bound by the principle of the conpromise, but it was not to be expected that they would go one single step beyond it. It would be to expect them to submit to insult.

Mr. FOOTE explained that the language of the bill applied only to the lands known as swamp lands, utterly valueless to the General Government, and which could be reclaimed and made valuable by the State.

Mr. DAYTON replied to the threats held out by the Senator from Virgina, that if she was to be forced another step she would proclaim nullification. He repudiated for the Whig party this question as the great issue to be tried at the coming election. The justions of free soil and slavery were not the great questions of the Whig party. They constituted to submit to insult.

Mr. DAYTON replied to the threats held out by the Senator from Virgina, that if she was to be forced another step she would proclaim nullification. He repudiated for the Whig party this question of the lawds of the would embank and reclaim the lands, and thus remove a fermion and the lands of the lawds.

The questions of the was to be forced another step she would proclaim nullification. He repudiated for the Whig party this question of the lawds of the would proclaim and proclaim and proclaim and proclaim and proclaim and proclaim to insult. nocratic party. As to the amendment, whatever may be understanding with which it was adopted in the committee, not see how the smendment could be sustained.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, said that, it being the bill could not be disposed of to-day, he would there-fore move that its further consideration be postponed until to-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to consider the joint resolution of the

Senate granting to the Jackson Monument Committee certain brass guns and mortars captured by Gen. Jackson, and for other purposes.

It was read thee times and passed.

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, moved to reconsider this vote. He said he had no objection to give a monument to the brave old soldier: but he was not willing to give for this purpose all the brass ordnance in the service which might technically reported unfit for service.

Mr. COLLIMER stated that there had been many pieces of ordnance taken from the enemy during the Revolution, and many also were taken in the last war which were now unfit

for service. And why? because most of those of brass were light pieces, and not sufficiently strong to resist the greatly ed strength of gunpowder as now used; for the modern light pieces recoiled so much as to be unfit for modern practice. This being borne in mind, let gentlemen look at this resolution, and they would perceive that if it were passed in its present form it would authorize the delivery up of all the trophies won by the brave achievements of the army of the Revolution, and they would all be melted up. Many of them were achievement of Cornwallis. Were gentlemen prepared for a result like this. He had no objection that all the cannon taken by Gen. Jackson himself should the that all the cannon taken by teen. Jackson himself should be appropriated to this use, but he must object to giving up the precious trophies of the Revolution. He therefore desired that the bill should be amended by adding a proviso, providing that it should not be considered as including the pieces

taken from the enemy in the war of the Revolution.

Mr. EVANS of March 1988 that General Jackson should have a monument of one zere perennius; but he hoped the House would take care one ere percentus; with a hope a the troubles to which the gentleman from Vermost had alluded for the erection of a monument to any body. And he demanded the previous question.

He withdrew it, however, at the request of—
Mr. PALFREY, who took the same ground, objecting to giving up the trophies of the Revolution. Should such a thing be done, it would be felt in all parts of the country as a great outcome on the malife felties.

outrage on the public feeling. Mr. P. was ready to go as far as any other man in thing money for the proposed monu-ment. The reading of the resolution brought to his recollecfrom Revolutionary memories and associations with the days of Hancock and Adams. The country would not forgive the surrender of trophies lke these for any purpose not immediately connected with the Revolution.

Mr. McCLERNAND wished to have read the memorial of

the Monument Committee. He said, as he understood the language of that memerial, it prayed that certain brass pieces taken at Pensacola, together with such others as might be reported unserviceable by the Chief of the Ordnance Department, might be taken for this purpose. It had last year been supposed that the ordnance taken at Pensacola would be sufficient. But it was now found that a small addition of other

cient. But it was now found that a small addition of other brass pieces would be requisite, and they prayed that such might be granted them as were unfit for the public service.

Mr. SUHENCK inquired whether, in these additional pieces, were included the gans taken during the Revolution?

[Great disorder prevailing, little could be heard distinctly.]

Mr. EVANS moved again the previous question, which was seconded; and the main question heing on reconsidering, it was carried. So the vote adopting the resolution in its present form was reconsidered.

sent form was reconsidered.

The question then recurring on reconsidering the vote by which the resolution had been ordered to its third resding, it

was carried.

Mr. McCLERNAND then proposed to add a proviso excluding the trophies of the Revolution.

[About twenty gentlemen were here on their feet at once, endeavoring to address the Chair.]

Mr. McCLERNAND and Mr. SCHENCK made remarks

ot distinctly audible in the confusion.

Mr. HASKELL reminded the House that when he had in

moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. SCHENCK was understood to express shame that the
House should for a moment think of indulging a resolution
like this after baving refused a monument to the greatest man in

the land.

Mr. KING, of Georgia, was opposed to giving up the venerable and precious trophies of the valor of our ancestors to any general whatever. They belonged to the country; they should descend from generation to generation; they were so many heirlooms, which ought to descend to posterity, to show hem what their ancestors had done. He was opposed to the whole proceeding. He would not vote such a gift to commemorate either Taylor or Scott or any other man, however distinguished, patriotic, or brave. He moved to lay the resolution on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays; which were taken, and resulted: Yeas 74, nays 111.

So the House refused to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words, "together with such other pieces of brass

ing out the words, "together with such other pieces of brass ordnance reported 'unser ciceable' as the Chief of the Ord-nance Office may deem sufficient for the purposes of the said

Mr. McCLERNAND said there seemed to be much misapprehension upon this subject. A member of the committee
appointed by the Jackson Monument Association had placed
in his hands their memorial, asking the donation of certain
brass pieces, to be used in the construction of an equestrian
statue to the memory of Gen. Andrew Jackson. The pieces
asked for consist of four four-pounder brass guns, and two
mine-inch brass mortars, weighing in all 4,930 pounds, reported to be unserviceable, which were captured by General
Jackson at Pensacola.

A contract had been made by the committee with Mr.
Clark Mills, of Charleston, for the construction of the statue,
at a cost of \$12,000, of which sum \$11,500 had already been
contributed by a gen:rous and grateful public. There was

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. King) had objected to the donation as a misapplication of national trophies for individual objects. But not so. It had been an immemorial usage to devote a portion of the trophies won by great benefactors to the perpetuation of their memories, and it was a usage of salutary example, in its effect to stimulate a noble emulation of great deeds and great services.

Mr. TOOMBS, Where has such a usage prevailed?

eleon had been made of the cannon captured at Auster-and in England, where an equestrian statue to Welling-

taken at Waterloo.

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Kine) could not be more mistaken than in supposing that it was a misapplication of national trophies to devote them to the perpetuation of the names of the heroes whose valor and patriotism had won them. The name of Jackson—the brave, the wise, and the incorruptible—was inseparably blended with the glory of his country; his history would be a bright and instructive portion of her

House nem con. granting the trophies in question; and he hoped now, since the present resolution was amended, it would be passed unanimously.

Mr. McCLERNAND moved the previous question; which

was accorded, and under the operation thereof the amend-ment was agreed to, and the joint resolution was read a third

CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO. Mr. COBB, of Georgia, moved that the House proceed to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table; which

dent in relation to the treaty of peace with Mexico, and in re-lation to the boundaries, of New Mexico and California, &c. Mr. VENABLE continued his remarks from a former day upon the question of the constitutional power of Congress telegislate upon the subject of slavery, in denial of the existence of which he warmly argued; replying to the remarks of Mr. Donnell, Mr. Boynen, and other gentlemen, and was interrupted in the midst of his remarks by the termination of his

the subject of the compromise bill recently passed by the Senate (which was laid on the table by the House of Representatives) and on the Territories acquired from Mexico. He contended that that bill did not settle the question which has S. remarks were cut off by the expiration of his hour.

Mr. BINGHAM succeeded to the floor after Mr. STEPHENS, and delivered a prepared speech. When he con-

cluded—
Mr. WENTWORTH moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question was ordered.

The messages were laid on the table.

The rest of the day was spent in considering the harbor

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1848.

IN SENATE. The following messages were received from the Presiden

of the United States WASHINGTON, AUGUST 8, 1848. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. nformation of Congress, copies of a decree adopted by the National Assembly of France, in response to the resolution of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 13th April last, tendering the congratulations of the American to April 1884, tendering the congruences of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of Government.

JAMES K. POLK.

FRENCH REPUBLIC

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.
The National Assembly has unanimously adopted the decree The National Assembly has unanimously adopted the decree of the following tenor:

Assembly, profoundly togethed by the sentiments which dictated the resolution of the Congress of the United States, on the 13th April, offers to the American people the thanks of the republic and the expression of its fraternal amity.

ARTICLE 2. The Commissioner of Executive power is charged to transmit the present decree to the French legation at Washington, with the order to present it to the American

Decreed after deliberation in public session at Paris, on the

25th of May, 1845.
Signed by the President and Secretaries, Buchez Peupin,

The President and Secretaries. Signed: Marie, F. Bérard, Emile Péan, Edmund Lafayette, L. Robert des Ardennes.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Bastide.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, it was ordered that the fore going message and decree be entered on the Journal.

going message and decree be entered on the Journal.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 8, 1848.

To the Senate of the United States:
In reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 7th instant, requesting the President to inform that body "whether he has any information that any citizen or citizens of the United States is or are now preparing, or intending to prepare, within the United States, an expedition to revolutionize by force any part of the Republic of Mexico, or to assist in so doing; and, if he has, what is the extent of such preparation, and whether he has or is about to take any steps to arrest the same," I have to state that the Executive is not in possession of any information of the character called for by

The late treaty of peace with Mexico has been and will be aithfully observed on our part. JAME'S K. POLK. RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. KING the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting to the State of Alabama the right of way and a donation of public lands for making a railroad from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio river. And the bill

having been read—
Mr. BENTON moved to amend the bill by adding a grant to the State of Missouri of the right of way and a donation of land for making a railroad connecting the town of St. Joseph, on the Missouri river, with the town of Hannibal, on the Mis-

Mr. KING hoped the Senator from Missouri would not persist in the amendment, and protested against having his bill loaded down with extraneous matters, which would be almost sure to defeat it in the House.

Mr. BENTON was very far from believing that the amendment would have a lendency to load down the bill. On the contrary, he regarded it a safe and healthful prop, and he thought the Senator from Alabama should be pleased with such a union, which was like marrying his daughter to a sound and vigorous young man, that could afford her protection.

Mesars. CALHOUN and WESTCOTT sustained the bill, and Mr. BUTLER opposed it. when

Measrs. CALHOUN and WESTCOTT sustained the bill, and Mr. BUTLER opposed it; when Mr. NILES said he desired to make the bill a grand and Mr. NILES said he desired to make the bill a grand and magnificent one, and with that view he should move to amend it by inserting the bill to make a railroad to the Pacific. That would give it a character for splendor that could not fail to charm. With all the grants made to these companies or States, he would challenge any gentleman to show that a single dollar had ever been derived from them for the benefit of the Treasury. While they were on this subject of granting lands, he desired to see it carried out on a grand scale.

Mr. TURNEY denied at some length the constitutional power of Congress to make any such grant, and declared that the doctrine of the Democracy was to graduate and reduce the price of public lands. While he might be willing to give them away to actual settlers, he was not willing to vio-

the price of public lands. While he might be willing to give them away to actual settlers, he was not willing to violate the constitution by granting them for purposes of internating them.

Mr. BREESE replied at some length, denying the position assumed by Mr. TURNEN in his argument; when—

The bill having been amended, and the amendment concurred in, (Mr. NILES withdrawing his amendment,) on the question, Shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading? the years and naws were demanded, and the vote stock. Years and

nays 15.

The bill was subsequently read a third time by unanimous Mr. DIX moved to concur in the amendments of the House on the joint resolution granting certain cannon to the Jackson Monument Association; which motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and after three hours spent therein, the doors were reopened

when—
On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of Gustavus Dorr.
This bill involved a case of some interest. Mr. Dorr originally belonged to the army, and was ordered to his post, which order he never obeyed, and was in consequence stricken from the rolls. Subsequently it was discovered that the disobedience was occasioned by insanity, and that he is now

Mr. BUTLER said to was a passive member of the comnittee, intending to vote against this whole section, the reanons for which he should give hereafter.

Mr. NILES expressed astonishment that the Committee on

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Krso) had objected to

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Krso) had objected to

Avis an insane asylum. The object of the bill was to grant
him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was severally advocated by Messrs. BALDWIN,

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Krso) had objected to

Avis a passive member of the comhim an insane asylum. The object of the bill was to grant
him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was severally advocated by Messrs. BALDWIN,

DAVIS, Office and the property of the bill was to grant
him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was severally advocated by Messrs. BALDWIN,

DAVIS, Office and the property of the bill was to grant
him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was severally advocated by Messrs. BALDWIN,

DAVIS, Office and the property of the bill was to grant
him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was severally advocated by Messrs. BALDWIN,

DAVIS, Office and the property of the bill was to grant
him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was severally advocated by Messrs. BALDWIN,

DAVIS, Office and the property of the bill was to grant
him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was severally advocated by Messrs. BALDWIN,

DAVIS, Office and the property of the bill was to grant
him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was severally advocated by Messrs. BALDWIN,

DAVIS, Office and the property of the bill was to grant
him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was to grant him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was to grant him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was to grant him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was to grant him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was to grant him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was to grant him a pension for his maintenance.

The bill was to grant

passed without a dissenting voice.

On motion of Mr. DOWNS, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of the Red River Railroad Company.

The object of this bill is to remit certain duties on railroad

Mr. HAMLIN regarded it as objectionable, and asked the

tors round him, he withdrew it.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. And the Senate adjourned.

There was a great rush of Democratic men

tee proceeded to vote on the bill and amendmen Mr. GRINNELL, chairman of the Commi

House about seventy or eighty thousand dollars.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL

Mr. VINTON moved that the committee proced to consider the Senate's amendments to the civil and delomatic ap-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVENING SESSION-WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1848

On motion of Mr. VINTON, the House again resolved i

self into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and, after some objections raised by Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, who proposed immediately to take up the amendments to the civil and diplomatic bill, resumed the consideration of

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrie Borland, Breese, Bright, Butler, Cameron, Davis, of Missippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hanngan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La., Johson, of Ga., King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metalfe, Peare Schastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Ca.
houn, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dix, Dodg Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Uphar Walker, Webster, Westcott—22.

The bill was then read a third time and passed possible for the company to have performed the work.

The question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed, and decided in the affirmative: Yeas 15, nays 4.

NIGHT SESSION. The Senate proceeded to consider House bill authorizing the State of Alabama to apply certain lands heretofore granted to the State for internal improvements and use of schools in the valueless sections in said State; which, after having been

ngrossed, was read a third time and passed.
On motion of Mr. HANNEGAN, the Senate proceeded to Senate bill to provide for carrying into effect the 5th f the treaty between the United States and the Mexican Republic, for the establishment of the boundary line be-tween them; which was ordered to be engrossed, and was subsequently read a third time and passed.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1848.

Mr. ATHERTON moved to postpone the further con-sideration of the Post Office bill, with a view to take up the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year ending 30th June, 1849; which motion was

eat of Mr. B. to get a sight of the document, ad it was not without repeated and strenuous efforts of the Chir that some degree of order was at length obtained.]

The period allotted for debate having expired, the committee proceeded to vote on the bill and amendment. Mr. ATHERTON submitted various amendments from Committee on Finance.

The first taken up for consideration was "for arrearages Mr. GRINNELL, charman of the Committee on Commerce, having made a few explanatory ramarks of the amendments from the Senate, the question was put on concurring in these amendments, and they were all concurred in.

Mr. GRINNELL then, by order of the Committee on Commerce, proposed a list of additional appropriations all of which were concurred in, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to

for military surveys west of the Mississippi, \$20,000;" which, after a brief explanation, was adopted.

Several unimportant amendments of the committee were ndment granting \$200,000 for the military and

civil operations in California, under command of Com. Stockton and Lieut. Col. Fremont, was next considered. arge one, and he wished some information on the subject.
Mr. ATHERTON replied that the amendment was a por

tion of the bill that had already passed the Senate, and rela der the Senate's amendments to the civil and delomatic appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. VINTON stated that the bill had come tack from the Senate loaded down with a vast number and variety of amendments, the due consideration of which would require two or three days. They did not amount to a hunded, but they came as near it as possible, for they were ninety-line in number; and the total amount of appropriations which they added to the bill was between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars; while, on the other hand, the effect of them, if adopted, would be to diminish the amount as sent to them from the Mr. UNDERWOOD inquired if a bill had not already been passed giving \$700,000 for the settlement of California claims, and desired to be informed what necessity existed for

this additional \$200,000.

Mr. BENTON explained at length, going into a history of the case, which, while it amused, seemed to convince the Senate of the necessity for adopting the amendment. The amendment was adopted without a count.

Me DAVIS, of Mississippl, offered various am from the Military Committee, which were adopted : one increasing the companies of some of the regiments to 64, with ne privilege of extending the number to 100 men, should the resident think proper.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, moved to amend the bill by

inserting an appropriation of \$15,000 for a fort on Proctor's island, in Lake Borgne, contending with great zeal and nimation for the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. ATHERTON insisted that this was not a fortification

ill, and that the amendment was not an appropriate one for that it was the identical bill to which it ought to be affixed. When he had offered the amendment to the naval appropriathe place for it; wait until the civil and diplomatic bill came He had waited patiently for that bill, and

before us here." He had waited patiently for that only, and when he offered it again he was told that was not the place for when he offered it again he was told that was not the place for it; and now, when he offered it to the only bill to which it could mehod, to the bill.

HENTON came to the rescue of the amendment, declaring that Proctor's island was an old acquaintance of his, should do so on the present ; agreeing, at the same

time, with Mr. J. that the present bill was the legitimate one which the amendment should be attached.

After a few remarks from Messrs. DIX, BREESE, and BRIGHT against the amenda

Mr. JOHNSON demanded the yeas and nays, which were Mr. HANNEGAN moved to amend the bill by grant ischarges to such of the mounted rifle regiment enlisted California who had served in Mexico as might please to avail

California who had served in Mexico as might please to avail themselver of it—addressing the Senate, and paying a well-merited compliment to this regiment, which had been first in every fight and leading in forlorn hopes.

Mr. ALLEN supported the amendment, declaring his belief that they were entitled to their discharges under the law.

Mr. BORLAND also spoke handsomely of these gallant men, declaring they were his brethren in arms, and with them he had firs met the enemies of his country.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, opposed the amendment, declaring nat they were not entitled under the law to their discharge, and doubting the policy of allowing them to leave the service.

Mr. A.LEN moved to amend the bill by inserting an item giving \$300, with interest from 1847, to Capt. John Caldwell, for moneys paid by him in Mexico.

This amendment was resisted on the ground that it was a private caim, and should not be inserted in the bill; and, af ter some debate, in which Messrs. ALLEN, ATHERTON, and DAVIS, of Mississippi, participated, the question was taken by year and nays, and decided as follows: Yeas 20, nays 16. Ameniments were offered by Mr. BELL and by Mr. BORLAND, which led to very considerable debate, and

being concurred in, the bill was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1848. The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to establish a government in the Territory of Oregon, the amendments pending being those from the Committee on the Territories in the Senate.

A very spirited discussion ensued, which lasted until the

A very spirited discussion ensued, which lasted until the hour for recess, in which Messrs. WEBSTER, BUTLER, DOUGLAS, HALE, CALHOUN, MANGUM, NILES, METCALFE, JOHNSON, of Maryland, BERRIEN, FOOTE, and JOHNSON, of Georgia, took part. The question pending when the Reporter left was the motion of Mr. Foote to lay the bill on the table, on which motion the year

A vey spirited discussion enzued, which lasted until the bar has been been settled by the commendating officers of the commendation of the commend

the cession of their lands, and to assume and pay the claims of the people of Georgia against them. We had limited, how-ever, what we would pay, setting the limitation at \$250,000; if the claims fell short of that amount, the balance of course reverted to the United States, and the Creeks had no manner

of right to it. This was his view.

But the other opinion was (and such seemed to have been the understanding of the Creeks themselves) that the United

full explanations of the various other items of the Senate's amendment, nor into this one as fully as under other circum-

amendment, nor into this one as fully as under other circumstances it would be proper to do. The committee had agreed to many of them under high pressure for want of time.

Mr. NICOLL, of New York, next took the floor, stating that when he first looked into this Indian claim he had felt inclined to oppose it, but on fuller investigation had become satisfied that the engagement of the United States was, in effect, to give the Indians \$450,000 for their lands, deducting from that gross sum so much as should be duly substantiated as just claims of citizens of Georgia against the Indians for past spoliations.

Mr. N. said, although many of the items which had been put in by the Senate would have been out of order under the rules of the House, still proper respect to that body required their candid consideration. He had endeavored to give such a consideration to them as far as the very lumited time allowed to the committee. He presented in a very lucid manner his view of the proper construction of the treaty, and maintained the equity of the claim of the Indians. The Reporter does not attempt to follow his argument upon the numerous knotty

was put into an appropriation but at the close of this House, without being reported upon by a committee of this House, and hence he looked upon it with suspicion. He forcibly ap-Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert the bill which had passed be Senate and been laid on the table by the House; but, on the urgentappeal of Messrs. BERRIEN, METCALFE, and other

Mr. VINTON said there were a hundred of these amend ments, and this bill must be passed to-night or to-morrow; he therefore moved that the committee rise with the view of offering a resolution in the House to stop debate in Committee of the Whole.

reported with amendments, and progress on the civil and di-plomatic appropriation bill.

The light-house bill was then taken up, the amendments of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union were agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed under

the operation of the previous question.

Mr. VINTON offered a resolution to stop

Mr. VINTON offered a resolution to stop debate in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill in fifteen minutes after the bill shall be again taken up, which was agreed to.

The House then again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. BOWDON advocated with much earnestness an item which the Secret. which the Senate had inserted for a claim of David Taylor, who had married an Indian wife, and was entitled to 600 acres

who had married an Indian wife, and was entitled to 600 acres of land, officially valued at \$20,489. The claim was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General and accounting officers of the Treasury.

Mr. GLINGMAN supported the claim, and took occasion to warn the committee against any opposition which might have been made to it by Mr. Medill, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who he understood had endeavored to prejudice the claim, because the agents of the claimant peremptorily refused to make an allowance for his favoring the claim. Mr. C. denounced the Indian Bureau as thoroughly corrupt. He had been credibly informed that the books in that bureau had been altered and falsified for corrupt purposes, (though this, he believed, had been done during the incumbency of Mr. Crawford, the predecessor of the present Commissioner.) He had no confidence in Mr. Medill, nor would he believe any statement he should make. An application had been made to the Department to have the books taken out of his office and deposited in some place where they should be safe from alterations. Mr. BOWLIN occupied the few minutes which remained for debate on the bill, but such was the confessor that the course of his remarks could not be ascertained. Toward the latter part of them he referred to some Whig document which he held in his hand, in which he pointed out two different

om alterations.

Mr. BOWDON disclaimed taking any part in this ma between Mr. CLINGMAN and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but went on to advocate the claim of David Taylor until the time allotted to debate expired.

The committee then proceeded to vote on the amendments of the Senate, (99 in all,) of which eleven were agreed to, and forty-two, including that for the schooner Amistad, were

disagreed to.

The committee then rose and reported progress, and the House, at twenty minutes before 11 o'clock at night, ad-

OUR TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. The quantity of breadstuffs exported from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, since September 1, compared

with the same period last year, was as follows: 1848. 1847. Flour, bbls. . . . 169,436 2,773,421 2,603,985 697,053 Cornmea!, bbls. . . 98,530 795,583 Wheat, bushels 219,917 3,095,698 Corn, bushels 3,865,100 15,496,275 2,875,781 The above table is fraught with deep interest to the busi

sing a speech, but simply to give explanations respecting some of the various amendments the Senate had project to engraft upon the bill. To do this in regard to all othern would not only occupy all the remainder of the sessio, but would extend far beyond it. The Committee of Ways and Means had labored industriously night and day since the bill came back, and had kept it in their hands to the last moment that they could consistent with allegic and the second consistent with a legic and the second consistent with a legic and the second consistent with the second consistent with the second consistency and the second consistency and the second consistency are second consistency are second consistency and the second consistency are second consistency are second consistency and the second consistency are second consi ness men of this country. The decrease in the export of breadstuffs has been far greater than was expected, even by back, and had kept it in their hands to the last moment that they could consistently with allowing any time or its consideration in Committee of the Whole. They had not, however, been able to go into the great mass of the Senate's amendments submitted to them, (most of which consisted of private claims,) and it was not therefore in his power to give to the committee that minute information in regard to them which under ordinary circumstances he should have felt it his duty that they could the committee that minute information in regard to them which under ordinary circumstances he should have felt it his duty the most violent opponent of the free-trade policy of the Gov-Treasury, in his last annual report, vauntingly pointed to the increased exports of breadstuffs as having been brought about mainly by the free-trade tariff. He allowed but an inconsiderable influence in producing the increased export, to the scarcity of breadstuffs in Europe, but boldly predicted that the to do. The committee had done the best they could. They had disagreed to a large majority of the amendments, though in regard to many of them they had agreed to recommand a demand for our breadstuffs would continue under the "benignant influence" of free-trade. The result has shown the Europe will take no more of our breadstuffs than is really

ranted and that quantity will be taken under any tariff.

The first of these was an appropriation of \$141,006 w.

fy claims advanced by the Creek Indians under a treaty made
with a portion of their tribe at Indian Springs in 1821. A startling proportion mentioned in the above table, the expo of other articles have not increased in the same ratio. favor of allowing this appropriation, and they had accordingly recommended that the House do concur in the amendment; have no official returns on which to base an estimate, but we are safe in asserting that the aggregate value of the exports but they had recommended some modifications of it. It was for the year ending June 30, was less by at least one-sixth the last smendment reported, and, as it would consequently than during the previous year. The aggregate value of the Mr. V. then explained that by the treaty the United States mistake not, exceed the large importations of 1846-77. Ou had agreed to pay the Indians \$200,000 for a tract of about four millions of acres ceded by them, and also to pay to citi-zens of Georgia their claims against the Indians, provided the imports exceed in value the exports, and for six months past there has been a constant drain of specie. This drain consame did not exceed \$250,000. To ascertain the amount of these Georgia claims, a commission had been appointed, who allowed claims to the amount of \$108,000, leaving a surplus of \$141,000. This surplus the Creeks now claimed as rightfully due to them; and that was the opinion of a majority of the Committee; it was not his own origina. the Committee; it was not his own opinion.

He compared our stipulation in this Creek treaty with that we had made in the late treaty with Mexico. We had agreed to pay her fifteen millions as a fixed sum for the cession of New Mexico and California, and also to assume and pay the claims of our own citizens against her. So here the United States agreed to pay the Creeks the fixed sum of \$200,000 for the cession of their lands, and to assume and pay the claims of the tree-trade tariff. It has already paralyzed many branches of our manufactures, and has created a stagnation in business which even the glorious news of peace stagnation in business which even the glorious news of peace

was unable to overcome .- Boston Journal. the Cheshire railroad, four miles beyond Keene, on Wednes-day night, between two gangs of Irish laborers at work on difof right to it. This was his view.

But the other opinion was (and such seemed to have been the understanding of the Creeks themselves) that the United States were to pay them \$200,000 certain, and any balance of \$250,000 more which should not be absorbed by the Georgia claims; hence they now demanded this balance of \$141,000.

[The above is the substance of Mr. V.'s explanation as the Reporter understood it. There were a variety of subordinate statements and explanations given, but the above contains the gist of the matter.]

Mr. V. then further apologized for not being able to go into

HISTORY OF THE FLORIDA WAR; its Origin, Sprague, 8th regiment U. S. Infantry. Defailing the services of Major Gen. Z. TAYLOR, and the other commanding officers in Florida.

"This is a very important and valuable work, as it furnish